

THE RIO NEWS.

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VOL. XXI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 23RD, 1895.

NUMBER 17

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES.—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—Caxias 36a.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 23rd, 1895.

The sanitary situation in Santos has again become a cause for serious alarm and earnest protest. The terrible lessons of the last three or four years seem to have been quite wasted upon the authorities who are responsible for the condition of that city, for they have allowed practices and abuses which could not fail to bring upon them fatal consequences. One of these abuses, as we are informed, is the connection of the sewer drains with the surface water drains constructed by the new port works company, and the result is that the sewage from a considerable part of the city is emptied into the river at a place where the ships are unloading and under the eyes of those who are landing or embarking as passengers. Common decency should have taught the Santos authorities better than this, even though they could not be made to see the perilous consequences which might result to the public health. But common decency, we fear, is one of the lost sentiments here in South America. There is an abundance of fine talk and well-made clothes, but when we come down to the homely subjects of cleanliness and good sanitation, no one seems to have any clear idea what it means. In Santos they are spending enormous sums on improving the river front of the city, and much good work has been done. And then, with that fatal blindness which characterizes the sanitary authorities all along this coast, they allow the sewers to be discharged into the new surface-water drains and then directly into the river where the ships are collected. The result is that Santos is again suffering from an epidemic of yellow fever. Nothing else could have been expected. And the pity of it is that the crews of foreign vessels moored alongside the new quays are compelled to bear the burden of suffering on account of this criminal blunder. It may not be untimely, perhaps, to ask whether the Brazilian sanitary authorities will ever learn the rudiments even of sanitary science!

As for the sanitary condition of our own city, the recent increase in yellow fever indicates that it is still far from good. The rains which fell during the months of January and February kept the temperature down and the streets comparatively clean. There were, consequently, very few cases of yellow fever reported, and we were led to believe that we should escape altogether. As soon as the rains ceased, however, and the late summer heat began to be felt, the fever cases began to steadily increase. In March there were 86 deaths from this disease, and the total will be much higher this month. In view of this unfavorable state of affairs, what are the sanitary au-

thorities doing? Practically nothing! They are running a few ambulances and disinfectant carts, and when a case is reported, if it is a poor man, they run him off to the hospital and disinfect his room. Beyond that they are doing nothing! As for inquiring for the causes of these fever outbreaks, and studying the best means of preventing them, it really never occurs to them! There is one cause, however, which ought not to be ignored any longer. We have spoken of it again and again, but the doctors do not like the suggestions of laymen and they refuse to consider it. The facts remain, however, and to these we invite attention. During the years we have resided in this city, we have noticed, in common with many others, that the fever epidemics in this port always begin among the vessels anchored in the Gamboa. This district of the city, also, generally suffers first and most, though perhaps some of the larger thickly-settled districts show the greater mortality. Now, what is the reason for this? Have the sanitary authorities ever investigated the question? It is no secret; everyone must know. Let them visit the water front of that part of the city at low tide, and let them note the foul-smelling mud banks, the rotting piers and old buildings, the crowded, dirty streets, and the many offensive things which contribute to disease—and then let them give an honest opinion. Until the Gamboa district has an entirely new water front, extending into deep water, and until the streets there are improved and new outlets are made for its congested traffic, the city of Rio de Janeiro will never be free from fever. The authorities may drench every house in the city with disinfectants, but still the slimy water front of the Gamboa will continue to breed contagion and create pestilence.

From The Buenos Aires Herald.

FEEDING THE WORLD.

The Argentine republic produced in 1894 more than two million tons of wheat. In 1898 it imported ten million dollars' worth of wheat and when the *Herald* pointed out that it must become a great wheat producing country a correspondence ensued from some of our oldest and most enterprising farmers undertaking to correct the error into which it was thought the *Herald* had fallen in its youthful enthusiasm. These two statements will show at what pace the country is being developed. A single railway that 15 years ago, did not carry a ton of wheat now transports 427,000 tons a year and others in proportion, and yet no one who knows anything of the country will deny that but a small fraction of land has been sown even in the wheat-field; so that if all should be sown which is adapted especially to wheat, 1,000,000 tons would be produced, indeed, it will not be long before we shall reach to 2,000,000 per annum. We are speaking now of the north western wheat belt, but we must not forget the far south where nothing has yet been done in the way of corn-growing but which is as fertile as the north which has been planted. Chubut has sown enough to demonstrate the superiority of these Southern lands for wheat.

This vast area of fertile land when planted and well cultivated will produce amazing crops. Where the most wheat is grown the cultivation is the most superficial possible, but as time goes on this will all be changed and the land instead of being stunted will be ploughed and cultivated. All we have said of wheat will apply to barley, oats, rye and maize, and we may with confidence look forward to the time, and that not a distant one, when Argentina will export more cereals to Europe than are now sent from the United States.

The great wheat sections are none of them more than 150 miles from ships which will carry the produce abroad, while in the United States the wheat fields are a thousand miles from shipping. The cost of transport, handling and loading is here less than in the United States, so that the latter may well regard Argentina as its most formidable competitor in feeding the millions of Europe. There are many logical deductions to be derived from these facts which are most encouraging and which we will discuss at some future time.

From N. Y. Journal of Commerce, March 7.

JAVA COFFEE

The maintenance of an extreme price on the East India product in face of the drifting away of consumption toward other coffees is well understood to be due to the great falling off in production upon the island of Java, and in regard to the chances for recuperation of coffee culture, information of an interesting character has recently been received. It comes in the form of a translation of a letter from a gentleman connected with the Batavia Trading Society, whose affairs are excellent, and was written at the close of last year, when the proposition to do away with government coffee culture and impose a poll tax for revenue was first suggested. After denying that the proposed action was so far-reaching as publicly reported, the writer proceeds as follows:

"The idea of the government at present is really only to abolish the forced cultivation, or to make the cultivation perfectly free in those districts where, for years past, it has been as good as

unproductive; and to introduce in those parts a free money, so that the relative population there should be something to the general expenses of government. Water, however, such a tax can be levied in the districts in question is a problem which deserves serious reflection. It is quite certain that there is no intention of abolishing the government culture in the really productive districts; and there appears also to be no plan for raising the price to be paid to the native cultivators, which latter I greatly regret, as without an enhanced payment the moderate production of coffee on Sumatra, west coast, can scarcely be brought up to beyond 50,000 to 60,000 piculs annually."

The writer then proceeds to develop a scheme embodying a governmental notification of the abolition of forced production at the end of eight or ten years, with subsequent cultivation to be absolutely free, and commencing with 1895, to pay the native planter, instead of 15 florins per picul, the fixed rate under existing law, 25 florins, increasing the amount 5 florins every two years up to the period fixed for the change from fiscal to free cultivation. As an equivalent to those payments, a money tax was proposed upon the entire population, and the prediction is made that the increased remuneration to the native planter would stimulate production to fully 150,000 piculs, the Malay being willing enough to work when he can see a fair return for his labor. It was further suggested, as a rule, the commercial community was anxious to secure so great an increase in payments, and that the officials who thought the prevailing rate, 15 florins, sufficient. But the greatest opposition was from European private planters, who were strongly of the opinion that the abandonment of government culture and opening the door for free cultivation by the natives would be a serious disadvantage now enjoyed by the private estates engaged in coffee growing. Late information from Padang reports that the matter of proposed change in methods of coffee growing is still in abeyance.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—During the month of March 74,000 tons of coal arrived at Buenos Aires, La Plata and Argentine river ports.

—The Santa Fé radicals state that the frauds and violence used in the Buenos Aires elections of last year has decided them to appeal again to a revolutionary movement.

—The March receipts of the Montevideo custom-house were \$8,864,675, a small decrease from the receipts of March, 1894. Comparison with last year the import duties for the first quarter show a falling off of \$327,117. How much of this is due to unwise sanitary restrictions, is worth considering.

—Those who doubt the efficiency of the federal system of government are referred to the Tucuman rebellion in another column. The liberty enjoyed by the provincial people is fully set forth in the police direct to levy fines upon every individual who has the hardihood not to vote for the official candidates at the elections to be held this month. *Times*, Buenos Aires, April 2.

—Another system of highway robbery is being put in practice in the carriages of the Central Argentine railway in the province of Santa Fé. When the colonists return from Rosario with the proceeds of their sales of grain, a watch is being kept on them by the different stations en route. Shrink at any period of the journey any of the colonists happen to be alone in the carriage, a couple of highway robbers jump in, chloroform the victim and his pockets are immediately rifled. The victim is then left apparently asleep and the thieves get out at the next station with the booty. The system is being run on general on the line and steps should be taken to catch the thieves. *Times*, Buenos Aires.

—An Indian girl, 15 years old, has escaped from July 577, where she was working, and the police authorities are supposed to be on her track. Indians are generally captured by the frontier forces, the men are often placed in the army and navy and the women and children are mostly distributed among native families as servants without stipend. Their wishes are never consulted and they are consequently treated much in the same way as slaves are disposed of. Slavery is not permissible by Argentine laws, but Indians are treated as slaves all the same and philanthropists or humanitarians should take up the matter of the disposal of Indians and the separation of Indian families in a wholesale manner. *Times*, Buenos Aires.

—The following absolutely true story throws a lurid light on the nasal ran of Argentine justice:—A native of the republic who has made a voyage or two to England was talking of the Balfour case and admiring the persistence of the British government in taking so much trouble, and going to so much expense in the cause of justice. Waxing eloquent regarding the quality of English justice, he said, "I was in your England some time now, and I there saw the justice. Look now, when I was in this England I had a case in the court, and I, a stranger in the land, a gringo among the people, I gained my case. Well, you say that was nothing. Ah! but my friend, you do not comprehend, I was a stranger, a gringo, and I gained my case, and I did not even know the judge." *Times*, Buenos Aires.

—All doubt as to the solvent of the much-spoken-of English-Batavia company this season has been set at rest by the receipt of a telegram from Impresario Cacchi who wires as follows: "Arranged Edwarles Gaiety Company," from which it would seem that negotiations have been successful and that the winter evenings will be brightened by "Little Don Juan," "A Gaiety Girl," "In Town," and all the latest successes in this line. Although the telegram says Edwarles Gaiety Company, it is not probable that the leading artists will be included in this tour, but the company will in all likelihood be a good provincial one, and in any case quite good enough to draw the houses, both from English and native sources. The manager's season promises to be an exceptionally bright and entertaining one. *Times*, Buenos Aires.

—The Flores Island Lizardito has yielded a clean profit of fifty thousand gold dollars during the month of March.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 22nd announces the departure of Minister Abbott and Dr. Demetrio Ribeiro on the French packet *Orengo*.

—It is said that the contractors have accepted the modifications proposed by the Uruguayan government, and that the contract for the Montevideo port works will soon be signed.

—Telegrams yesterday from Buenos Aires announce a revolution in Santiago del Estero, where the governor had been forced to resign. The national government, however, has intervened to reinstate him. Probably Gov. Lagar is one of Roa's henchmen.

—The Central Uruguay railway, as seen by the advertisement in another column, has now made arrangements for the embarkation of live stock at Bella Vista, at a very moderate tariff, also providing pens and water for the animals when it is not possible to embark them direct from the wagons. This enterprise is worthy of the attention of stockmen and exporters of live stock, and should afford a valuable stimulus to an industry that has assumed important proportions in Argentina, though hitherto, chiefly for want of embarkment facilities, in its infancy here. We congratulate the railway company on its enterprise, which we hope will prove equally profitable to itself and to the country. *Montevideo Times*.

—The *Prisma*, in its telegraphic column of Sunday and yesterday published the letter of Señor Barros Arana, the Chilean limit-commissioner, in reply to the articles published here signed by Senator Bernardo Irigoyen under the burning boundary question. Irigoyen in South America would such a manifest diplomatic mode be pursued, that expressions from one of the arbiters should be published in the press. Without comment on the rights or wrongs of the opinions of Señor Arana, it must be certainly remarked that the tone of the letter is not only dictatorial, but very conciliatory. Naturally a perusal of its terms has roused a very hostile spirit in both political and military circles here. The only redeeming feature of the affair is the letter of Minister Quirós Costa, stating that in his position as minister and limit-commissioner for Argentina, he does not think it consistent with his duties to argue or in any way compromise his situation by replying to Señor Arana. *Times*, Buenos Aires, April 2.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—A telegram of the 17th states that Col. Vallabro had dismissed all the municipal judges in Sergipe.

—In Sergipe the Vallabro party has even gone so far as to place soldiers in a church, because the priest belongs to the opposition. There must be a fine exhibit of liberty at Sergipe.

—In S. Francisco, in the state of Santa Catharina, Benjamin Lopes, a prominent member of the federalist party, was severely beaten on the night of the 17th inst. by political enemies.

—On the 18th inst. there died at Lorena, S. Paulo, a man said to be 133 years old. Up to a short time before his death he was hale and hearty and even able to make long journeys on horseback.

—In Sergipe Col. Vallabro has, besides increasing the police force, organized a special corps of 222 men, which he calls *corpo de segurança*. The colonel seems to be preparing to defend himself and his allies.

—Antonio Félix de Araújo Costa, who resides in the vicinity of Valença, is said to be 95 years old and to have the following descendants: nine children, 84 grand-children, 141 great-grand-children and 7 great-great-grand-children.

—The government of the state of Rio de Janeiro will not be represented at the Cotton States exhibition at Atlanta. When it received the respective invitation, the state legislature had adjourned and consequently the necessary appropriation could not be voted.

—When the order for suppressing betting on animals was issued the people at Nicothy had just commenced getting thoroughly interested in it. Large crowds had begun to assemble every day at the ferry stations for the purpose of learning the result.

—Both of the two political parties in Bahia claim to have right and justice on their side; but the governor indisputably has the police force and state treasury, of which he is evidently not deficient in making use. We are, accordingly, not surprised to learn that he has given orders for paying deputies belonging to his own party for the preparatory sittings held in March.

—It is said that a steamer left Montevideo for Porto Alegre on the 21st without instructions to first call at Ilha Grande. The steamer is said to have fifty tons of gunpowder for Castilhos, which explains the exception. We may be permitted to observe, however, that if there is no danger in a steamer freighted by the government, then there is no danger in any others. Let us have the quarantine raised!

—In Macaé on the night of the 15th Senator Regu Mello was attacked by two unknown persons armed with police swords. He was slightly wounded, but was saved from further harm by persons who came to his rescue. The governor of the State of Alagoas telegraphs to friends in this city that the assault is unjustly attributed to his instigation and that he is endeavoring to discover the criminals.

—Col. Vallabro is continuing to play the dictator in Sergipe, just as though martial law were in force and his personal wish were supreme. His latest act is that of removing the judges who refuse to recognize his legal title to the governorship of that state. Six judges were removed on the 17th, and some municipal justices have also been dismissed. It is queer republican doctrine surely which justifies such arbitrary proceedings on the part of the executive.

—In Paraná the local political parties are quarrelling over the counting of the votes at the recent senatorial election.

—A specialist who has examined the kaolin in the vicinity of Tatui, S. Paulo, is said to have reported very favorably thereon.

—A telegram of the 16th from S. Paulo contradicts the report of Dr. Antonio Pralao's being a candidate for the presidency of the State.

—At the election held on the 16th, in S. Paulo, the candidates whose names were mentioned in our issue of the 9th inst. were all elected without opposition.

—In Campos there are four liqueur factories, two factories of crockery, one steam boat and shoe factory, three soap factories, one hat factory, one cotton factory, 1 machine shop, 1 butter and cheese factory, 2 cigarette factories, 1 sugar refinery, 2 furniture factories, 1 cabinet maker's shop, 1 gas plant, 3 tanneries, 18 barber shops, 9 drug stores, 3 billiard saloons, 3 coffin shops, 15 shops for the sale of lottery tickets, 6 leather shops and many other shops of various kinds.

—Facts hitherto unknown in relation to the arbitrary and barbarous treatment of adversaries of Marshal Floriano do Amaral, are now being continued to come to light. At Curitiba, Francisco Freire de Mello, accused of having served the revolutionists, has been held without trial in a filthy prison at the barracks of the 6th regiment of artillery ever since last August. In Tijuca, Santa Catharina, Joaquim Vicente Lopes de Oliveira, who was arrested about a year ago, 133 days after his marriage, by order of Admiral Jernonymo Gonçalves, has disappeared and his wife and friends have not been able to obtain any information whatever from his jailors in regard to him.

—At Santos, on the 16th inst., at 11 o'clock p.m., an attack, said to have been planned at the police office, was made on the printing office of the *Tribuna do Povo*. The type was completely piled by the assailants and several of the printers were wounded. This outrage gave rise to a lively discussion on the following day in the S. Paulo legislature. On the 19th the office of that paper was again attacked, the editor and two type-setters succeeded in making their escape through the back of the building. Subsequently the editor was arrested by the police delegate, who is said to have displayed such lack of comprehension of the duties of his office as to strike the prisoner after the arrest had been effected.

—According to the report of the chief of police of S. Paulo there were 4,487 arrests in that city in the year 1894. Of these arrests 1,372 were for disorderly conduct, 897 for vagrancy, 793 for theft and robbery, 591 for drunkenness, 776 for assault and battery, 29 for murder, 17 for anarchy, 4 for conspiracy, and 608 for other causes. The 17 anarchists were sent to this city for the purpose of being deported, but here were released. Of the persons arrested 1,903 were Italians, 1,246 Brazilians, 550 Portuguese, 357 Spaniards, 109 Germans, 68 Frenchmen, 49 Russians, 32 Austrians, 27 Americans, 16 Arabs, 10 Swiss, 9 Englishmen, 8 Belgians, 2 Argentinians and 1 Dutchman. Of these arrests 1,465 were made by detectives.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

A Montevideo telegram of the 16th states that on the 13th Telles with 2,000 infantry attacked Appario do Sul, in the neighborhood of Camargo. Appario do Sul, after a short fight, retreated to D. Pedro, afterwards recrossing the Santa Maria river and effecting a junction with the troops under Azambuja. His loss is estimated at 10 killed and 30 wounded and that of Telles at over 30 killed and more than 100 wounded.

At the sitting of the Supreme Court on the 17th inst. it was decided to communicate to the Sectional Judge of Rio Grande do Sul that the court insisted on the execution of its order for Colonel Facundo Tavares to be presented to it and that judge was instructed to ask the Federal government to enforce the execution of the order, if Facundo's jailors should persist in refusing to present him to the court. Some of the judges of the Supreme Court were in favor of an order for the immediate release of the prisoner; but it was urged that this might endanger the latter's life and that it was consequently better for his personal security that he should be presented to this city. This is the view taken of the matter by his brother, Dr. Francisco Tavares, who is conducting the case before the Supreme Court.

We have already had occasion to refer to the vindictive and iniquitous cruelty with which this old man has been treated by the government of Julio de Castilhos. On Nov. 1, 1894, his house was attacked by 50 policemen, who, after killing his two sons and wounding him, his wife and his daughter, carried him to jail where he was kept without trial. On the 21st of last November the Supreme Court issued in his favor a writ of *habeas corpus* and ordered him to be presented to the court on the 15th of December. To evade compliance with this order his jailors caused him to be indicted by a State Court, but this indictment was afterwards quashed by the Supreme Court of the State. The Sectional solicitor then brought charges against him before the Sectional Court at Porto Alegre. Fearing, however, to let the case be tried by this court, Julio de Castilhos succeeded in inducing the superior court to reverse its decision and to declare that the State Courts had jurisdiction in the matter, thus reviving the indictment which had been quashed. A day was fixed for his trial, but two days before the date fixed the respective court suddenly adjourned and the jury was dissolved.

And now the president of the Superior Court at Porto Alegre telegraphs that Facundo cannot be presented to the Superior Court because he is subject to the jurisdiction of the Courts of Rio Grande. Thus Julio de Castilhos, who avails himself of the interference of the general government to hold himself in office, resents such interference when it attempts to shield the people of the State from his tyranny. This system of "Heads I win, crowns you lose" may be very advantageous to those who profit by it; but if it is legal, the sooner the laws are changed the better it will be

for the cause of justice and for the interests of the Brazilian people.

There has recently been some talk of a plot against the general government, in which the castilhistas, Moreira Cesar, the governor of Paraná, and certain politicians in S. Paulo are said to be involved. We presume, however, that what gives rise to this report is the fact, to which we alluded in a previous number, of Pinheiro Machado's having carried with him to Rio Grande written declarations of prominent men who promise to oppose any solution that deprives Julio de Castilhos of the governorship.

A recent telegram states that the defections in the ranks of his partisans in Rio Grande are constantly increasing.

The revolutionists appear to be deriving considerable benefit from their tax on cattle. In the vicinity of Pelotas alone this tax is said to have produced already over 70,000,000. It is added that very few cattle reach Porto Alegre from the Northern part of the State without having paid the tax.

A Montevideo telegram of the 19th inst. to the *Journal do Commercio* of this city states that there are many sensational reports in circulation in the River Plate in regard to affairs in Rio Grande do Sul. One of these reports is that which, as we have already stated, has circulated here in regard to an alleged plot for overthrowing the government of President Prudente de Moraes. In Montevideo it was reported that the 3rd, 10th and 29th battalions of infantry had been induced to take part in the proposed movement by a promise of being permitted to sack the towns of Porto Alegre, Rio Grande, Pelotas and Jaguarão.

The conspirators counted, it was said, on the assistance of the torpedo boat *Sibado* and had promised the command of the naval force to Capt. Luciano Abreu. It was added that on the discovery of the plot many arrests were made.

It was also reported at Montevideo that Julio de Castilhos had refused to obey the order of the Supreme Court granting a writ of *habeas corpus* in favor of Col. Facundo Tavares and that President Prudente de Moraes had instructed Gen. Moura to take the prisoner by force, but that the troops at Porto Alegre, on receiving from Moura an order to that effect, had refused to obey.

The *Noticia*, in view of these reports sent to Itamaraty Palace a reporter, who was informed by the President's secretary that, as to the alleged plot, the government had received no information whatever on the subject, and that, as to the reported disobedience of the troops to Gen. Moura's order for taking Facundo by force from Castilhos, the story could not be true for the simple reason that no such order had been given.

The *Journal* of the 20th says that on the previous day the President had received a communication from the Supreme Court in which Col. Facundo's case and had answered that he would act in the matter in conformity with the provisions of the constitution.

Gen. Moura in a dispatch to the war office says that in the engagement on the 13th 45 revolutionists were killed and that the force under Appario do Sul had been reduced to 800 men. Our readers will remember that some weeks ago the castilhistas claimed that it had been reduced to 200.

The loss of the castilhistas, according to Gen. Moura, was one corporal and one private killed and one colonel, one captain, two ensigns and nine privates wounded.

A telegram of the 19th states that the revolutionists under Reverbel have taken Cacequi, which is on the railway about half way between Uruguaiana and Porto Alegre. It is news which correct Reverbel will thus probably be able to place himself in communication with the revolutionists who have possession of the northern part of the State.

The *Journal do Commercio* reports a conversation in which the President of the Republic is stated to have given informal expression to his views on the Rio Grande question, displaying an earnest desire for peace but alluding at the same time to the situation. He does not appear, however, to have recognized that those difficulties have been caused by the unwise use of federal troops to hold Julio de Castilhos in office against the will of the people of the State and that, if this interference continues, it must eventually lead either to the complete subjugation of those people or to the separation of Rio Grande from the rest of Brazil. The longer the intervention of the general government in favor of Castilhos continues the more difficult it becomes to arrive at what seems to us the only satisfactory solution of the problem, which is to permit the people of Rio Grande to have a government of their own selection.

The daily papers of the 21st inst. publish the telegram of Gonçalves Ferreira, Minister of Justice, to Julio de Castilhos and the latter's answer.

The minister telegraphs as follows:

"The Federal Supreme Court has just informed the President of the Republic that at its sitting of the 17th inst. it decided to instruct the Sectional judge of your State to act in conformity with art. 17 of Law No. 221, of Nov. 20, 1894, for the execution of the writ of *habeas corpus* granted to Lient. Col. José Facundo da Silva Tavares."

"The court has also asked for the intervention of the federal government in conformity with art. 65 of the constitution for securing the execution of its decision."

"Apprising you of foregoing, the government is confident that your influence with the local authorities will, as far as possible, be patriotically employed in obtaining the execution of the decision of the federal judiciary, as it is expedient for the interests of the republic. Please answer without delay."

To this Julio de Castilhos answered:

"I have just conferred with the judges of the superior court and with the primary judge on the subject of your telegram to-day received."

"They authorize me to assure you that they have never held the intervention of the federal government of the supreme court and to state to you the following:

"Facundo Tavares was indicted by a State court, whose competence is sustained in art. 83 of the Law of Nov. 20, 1894, as was decided by the Supreme Court, when last January it refused to grant a writ of *habeas corpus* on account of the indictment."

"Having received an order for information in regard to the new application for *habeas corpus*, the state court has sent an account of the proceedings occurred with respectful observations on the late statements made by the prisoner. The judges have since awaited the decision of the Supreme Court with the intention of obeying the order without the slightest delay and they now add that the prisoner Facundo will be presented, without the aid of any further regulation, to the Sectional judge."

"Thus answering your telegram, I salute you."

The report of a Castilhist plot against the general government, which appears to have been taken from the *Tribuna Popular* of Montevideo, has brought forth many contradictions, including one from Gen. Moura, commander of the military district. Yet a correspondent of the *Journal do Brasil*, writing from the city of Rio Grande on the 14th inst., positively asserts that there is no doubt of the existence of the plot. The revolutionists, he says, was to commence on the 12th and printed bulletins had been prepared for distribution on that day. The plot, however, was discovered and the officers of the torpedo boat *Sibado* were arrested and sent to Porto Alegre. The bulletins were destroyed when the conspirators learned that the plot had been discovered.

In the colony of Caxias there has been a fight between federalists and castilhistas, but the only particulars received here are that the latter lost a surgeon killed and a captain wounded.

The *Journal do Brasil* publishes this morning a telegram from Montevideo stating that the Uruguayan government has promised that of Brazil to issue orders for internment Soldadão da Gama and that Telles has defeated at Santa Maria Chico the revolutionary leader Appario Saravia, who is reported to have been severely wounded, Torquato Severo, it is said, having been killed. The telegram adds, however, that these reports require confirmation.

The Brazilian minister Dr. Fernando Abbot took passage yesterday at Buenos Aires for Rio de Janeiro. A telegram from that city says that it is believed there that he will not return.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Santa Anna branch of the Cataguazes railway was opened to traffic on the 15th inst.

—For facilitating traffic on the Central Railway a locomotive depot will be established at the station of João Gomes.

—A Porto Novo flour bakery has been obliged to close because the flour in this city, which they have ordered flour, have been unable to ship it on the Central Railway.

—The *Journal do Commercio* says that the examination of the books of the Central Railway have disclosed a shortage which amounts, perhaps, to four or five thousand contos.

—During the month of March the new chief of the locomotive department imposed no less than 200 fines on his subordinates, aggregating over 4,000. There must be something like complete anarchy among the employees of that road.

—A telegram received yesterday from Chapéu d'Uvas states that there are 3,720 head of cattle at that place awaiting shipment to Rio de Janeiro. Although application was made 30 days ago for cattle cars, they have not yet been furnished.

—It is said that a meeting of railway managers will be convoked in June for the purpose of discussing means for harmonizing public interests with those of the companies, securing more uniform tariffs, etc. If the State railways would set a better example, perhaps the problem might be solved without a meeting.

—According to the report of the director of the Porto Alegre—Uruguaiana railway for the year 1894, which has just been published, the receipts of the line for that year amounted to 1,354,612,222 against 960,796,801 in 1891. The length of the road at that time was 378.410 km. and its cost was 23,815,265,581. The net revenue of the road was only 36,788,410 or about 100,000 per kilometre.

—The director of the Central railway is calling in the 500 free passes issued to spies by the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto. The present government, shortly after its inauguration, dispensed with the services of these spies, who, however, have continued to make use of their free passes whenever they travelled on the Central railway, although no longer in the employ of the government.

—There may be some idea that the Central railway is suffering from a scarcity of employees, but the reverse is much nearer the truth. A correspondent writes us that it employs three times the number of men that an American or English road would find necessary. The stations are crowded with men who have nothing to do but smoke cigarettes and gossip. At Taubaté there are 50 men employed—and ten active men would probably be quite enough! And on the S. Paulo express (Cachoeira to S. Paulo) twenty men are employed—4 on the engine and 16 on the train! And what are they for? The road is carrying less than half of what it ought to carry, and it is financially a failure. We should it employ such an army of useless men?

—The situation on the Central railway is truly anomalous. One hardly knows what to think of it. The railway is owned by the State, and with the resources of the national treasury behind it—and yet it is unable, or unwilling, to perform the most ordinary functions of a railway. On the 17th a resident of Taubaté, Maj. Oliveira Moura, wanted to ship his furniture to São Paulo, to which place he is moving, but was told that he could not do it. He telegraphed to the chief of traffic for permission, and the reply was "dispatch nothing." So he must leave his furniture behind him. There are four other families in the same fix, the railway refusing to dispatch their effects. Surely it is full time that the Central railway were placed under the control of men who know what a railway is for and how to run it.

—Merchandise shipped on the 28th ult. for Saopaulo, on the Central Railway, had not reached its destination up to the 15th inst.

—Some of the bondholders of the Grão Para section of the Leopoldina railway are protesting against the grant of any more favors to that company.

—Owners of carts complain that their vehicles have been kept waiting at the Central railway station for 24 and even 48 hours without being able to unload.

—It is expected that the extension of the Central Railway, on which at present 2,000 laborers are employed, will be in operation up to the end of the year as far as Sete Lagoas and that work will have been begun on the road as far as Curvello, which is 117 kilometres beyond.

—Holders of Grão Para division five per cent. first mortgage bonds of the Leopoldina railway will not be best pleased to learn that their interest which is due to-day will not be forthcoming. The president has called to Messrs. Morton, Rose and Co. that in consequence of the great falling off in the receipts of the road during the period of the cholera epidemic, and owing to heavy rains throughout the Leopoldina zone since the end of November last, he is compelled to ask for a delay of sixty days in the payment of the interest. We can only hope that the delay will not be longer.—*Financial News*, April 1.

LOCAL NOTES

—It was expected that quarantines would be raised to-day, both here and at Buenos Aires.

—It is stated that Dr. Lucio de Mendonça will take his seat in the Supreme Tribunal to-morrow.

—On the 19th inst. Admiral Jernonymo Gonçalves had a long interview with President Prudente de Moraes.

—The number of cadets to be admitted into the military school this year has been fixed at 500, of whom 100 may be officers.

—Dr. Anão de Vasconcellos has revived the question of the astronomical blunder committed in the design of the southern cross on the Brazilian flag.

—Capt. Henrique Pinheiro Guedes has been appointed president of the commission for supervising the construction of Brazilian war vessels in Europe.

—The *Journal do Brasil* complains that the packages of papers which it sends by post to S. Paulo always arrive there with several copies missing.

—There were 1,425 deaths in this city last month, which shows an annual mortality of 30½ per thousand, assuming the population to be 550,000.

—We are informed that the last trip of the *Nile* to this port was made in only a few minutes over 15 days, which is said to be the quickest trip ever made to this port.

—It is telegraphed from Paris that a million francs have been paid by the Brazilian minister to the families of the three Frenchmen assassinated in Santa Catharina.

—The *Journal do Commercio* asks the government to publish the report of the police authorities who investigated the cause of the burning of the telegraph office at Porto Alegre.

—This week work will be commenced on four new telegraph lines connecting this city with S. Paulo, Petropolis, Entre Rios, Juiz de Fora, Sítio, Campanha, Christina and Bragança.

—It would seem that the special passes for the Central railway issued during the revolt for the secret police and spies of the dictator, are still in use. It is now proposed to recall them.

—It has recently been discovered that 15 foreigners belonging to the S. Paulo national guard, charged with mutiny, were shamefully shot in Paraná. It is said that this will give rise to a diplomatic claim.

—The *Journal do Brasil* of Monday contains a letter from its Montevideo correspondent which will afford interesting reading to ex-Minister Victoriano Monteiro. Congress will do well to inquire into the charges made.

—On the 15th inst. Cylidio Annes Pires went to Dr. Carijó, 1st assistant delegate of the Chief of Police, and complained that he had bought counterfeit notes to the amount of 2800 \$000 of José Antonio da Silva Cardoso, who had failed to deliver the merchandise, although he had received from Cylidio the stipulated sum of 5000 \$000. Dr. Carijó caused Cardoso and Cylidio to be locked up, but the latter has since been released. Januario Soares, said to be an accomplice of Cardoso, was arrested on the 16th.

—At the request of the prefect of the city, the chief of police has issued an order prohibiting the gambling device adopted by the proprietor of the zoological garden of Villa Isabel, Baron Drummond, for the purpose of attracting visitors. This device consisted in the sale of pools, or tickets, bearing the name of an animal, and in the deposit of the name of some particular animal in a closed box by the baron himself. Those whose tickets bore the name of the animal chosen received premiums. The visitors paid \$1000 for each ticket, the list of animals contained 25 names and the premium was 20%. The baron, therefore, had a 20 per cent. reserve in his own favor, the choice of the "prize animal" for the day, and the profits. He claims that it has been done for the maintenance of the garden. Apparently he does not appreciate the fact that a zoological garden can be of very little use in a community utterly demoralized by practices such as these. Rio de Janeiro can better do without a zoological garden than with the vice which the baron has created for its support.

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day	9 1/2
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold) ..	2384
do do do (paper) ..	352 1/2
do do do in U. S. coin at \$4.50 per £1 stg.	19.00
Value of \$1.00 (\$4.50 per £1. stg. in Brazilian currency (paper).	58 2/3
Value of £1 sterling " "	25 2/3

	April 19.		
1000	Sovereigns....	25 360	10 Apolices, 48.... 1.22
1000	do	25 380	200 deb.L'dna.100\$ 18 50
27	Apolices, 48....	954	200 do .. " 18
5	do 1895..	933	100 " Sorocab... 64
FF5	do ..	935	100 do .. " 17

Rio de Janeiro, 22nd April, 1895.

st week has be
"funny," one

[illegible]

OF RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 21, 1882

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
Apr. 15	Dalton Jr.	New Orleans	Coffee
15	Loango Jr.	Buenos Aires	Ballast
15	Esposito Jr.	River Plate	Sundries
15	Marshall Pr. Jr.	New York*	do
16	Marshall Jr.	Genova*	do
16	Sid. Thomas Jr.	Santos	do
17	Elbe Jr.	do	do
17	Max. Fr. Jr.	do	do
17	Grecian Jr. Br.	do	do
18	Belgrano Ge.	do	do
18	Andover Jr.	Buenos Aires	Ballast
18	Houborn Jr.	Paria*	Shindies
19	Orellana Jr.	Liverpool*	do
19	Velleda Jr.	Buenos Aires	Ballast
20	Argentina Gr.	Hamburg*	Sundries
20	Curryba Gr.	do	do
20	Co. Antrim Br.	Buenos Aires	Ballast
20	do Jr. Jr.	Santos	Sundries
20	Nasmyth Jr.	do	do
20	Dalton Jr.	do	do
20	de la Cerda Fr.	do	do
21	Baron Rehm Jr.	Sta. Lucia	Ballast

OF RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 22nd, 1895

[illegible]

Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds --- April 22nd.

Circulation		Public Funds		
269,055,800\$	Stock 5% currency (apolicies).....			949,800—928,000
105,000,000	Bonds of 1895.....			931 000—933 000
174,647,500	Rounds 4% (gold) converted.....			1,221 000—1,229 000
18,541,500	Gold Loan, 1898, 6%.....			—
24,761,500	Do do 1899, 4%.....			—
10,868,500	Do do 1899, 4%.....			—
17,500,000	State of Espirito Santo.....			—
73,250,000	" of Minas Geraes, 5%.....			—
4,000,000	" of Rio de Janeiro, 6%.....			—
				1,020 000—1,030 000
Capital	Banks	Par	Last div.	
20,000,000\$	Commercial.....	200\$	8 000—Jan. 95	207\$ 000—216\$ 000
20,000,000	do and series.....	40	3 000—Jan. 95	—
80,000,000	do.....	400	1 000—Jan. 95	—
17,000,000	Construtor.....	200	8 000—Feb. 95	— 43 000
20,000,000	Credito Movel.....	200	2 000—Jan. 95	— 15 500
10,000,000	Lavoura e Comercio.....	200	4 000—Jan. 95	— 38 000
150,695,400	do and series.....	200	8 000—Jan. 95	— 161 000
20,000,000	Republica do Brazil.....	100	4 000—Jan. 95	— 78 000
20,000,000	do.....	200	6 000—Jan. 95	— 223 000
20,000,000	Fural e Hypothecario.....	100	3 000—Jan. 95	159 000—160 000
20,000,000	do.....	200	9 000—Jan. 95	70 000—72 000
20,000,000	do and series.....	103	4 500—Jan. 95	245 000—250 000
Capital	Railways	Par	Last div.	
40,000,000\$	Bahia & Minas.....	40\$	—	—
20,000,000	Muzambinho.....	100	—	—
60,000,000	Oeste de Minas.....	200	—	—
12,000,000	do and series.....	75	—	— 95\$ 000
70,000,000	S. Paulo-Rio Grande.....	200	—	— 74 000
70,000,000	Uniao Succobana-Itauna.....	200	—	70\$ 000—
70,000,000	do and series.....	60	—	— 82 000
Capital	Tramways	Par	Last div.	
14,000,000\$	Jardim Botânico.....	200\$	2\$ 000—Jan. 95	— 135\$ 000
17,000,000	S. Christovão.....	200	— Jan. 95	168\$ 000—172 000
Capital	Mills	Par	Last div.	
10,000,000\$	Alfiança.....	200\$	15\$ 000—Jan. 95	—
6,000,000	Brasil Industrial.....	200	14\$ 000—Jan. 95	— 58\$ 000
3,000,000	Carioca.....	200	— Jan. 95	— 310 000
6,000,000	Confagça Industrial.....	200	— Jan. 95	— 215 000
500,000	D. Isabel.....	200	25 000—Jan. 95	—
1,200,000	Industrial Minerva.....	200	12 000—Jan. 95	—
1,500,000	Manufactura Fluminense.....	200	— Jan. 95	— 230 000
4,000,000	do and series.....	50	—	— 140 000
2,000,000	Petropolitano.....	200	8 000—Mar. 95	—
350,000	S. Pedro de Alcantara.....	200	— Jan. 95	—
350,000	Santa Luiza.....	200	8 000—Jan. 95	—

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Importers of all kinds of Machinery
Railway Material,
Portable Railways,
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SÃO PAULO.

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Now open for the reception of patients.

Non-subscribers will be admitted on presentation of an Order of Admittance signed by any subscriber. The payment of a sum equivalent to a fortnight's treatment, or a guarantee for all expenses from some resident in good standing, will be required.

Applicants for admission should present themselves between 10 and 11 a.m., if possible, or should first see the visiting physician (Dr. Bandeira) before going there, in order to secure prompt medical attendance.

Patient employing other physicians can go direct to the Hospital, but should carry with them the physician's instructions as to assignment—whether in the ordinary or fever wards, and whether in a general ward or private room—and the above mentioned "order of admittance."

Orders of admittance may be procured at this office.

The consulting office of the regular visiting physician is:

Dr. BANDEIRA, No. 75 Rua 1ª de Março.

The visiting hours are, for the present, 8 to 9 in the morning and 5 to 7 in the evening.

W. R. CASSELS & Co.

111 Rua Primeiro de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,
32 Rua do Commercio, SÃO PAULO,

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and GELATINE DYNAMITE,

under Government inspection.

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POLMOUTH, Stirlingshire }
Stocks of above goods always on hand in Rio magazines, and also of Detonators and Safety fuses suitable for all workings.

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Watson Ritchie & Co.

25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni,

Rio de Janeiro.

TRY

NECTANDRA AMARA

Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 8, Travessa D. Manoel, as to death or whereabouts of the following:

COHEN, or RAPPOPORT, LUKAS: when last heard of (August, 1894) was in Ribeirão Preto.

BONNIN, ANTONIO GABRIEL,
do. ANTONIO FRANCISCO,
do. THERESA: formerly residing at Rua Passo da Patria, Niteroi, and S. Vicente de Paula, Estado do Rio de Janeiro.

SCULLY, JEREMIAH who left Ballycough, Co. Cork, in 1846 or 1847.

LOW, JAMES: deserted from British ship *Whitlatter* October 1894.

TUCKERSON, or THORIKARSON, WILLIAM, formerly mate of the *Hettie May*, which left Rio in March, 1894.

MAJOR, JOHN STANLEY: of the Bahama islands; for adjustment of legacy.

Rio de Janeiro, 20th February 1895.

C. F. Ansell,

Acting British Consul General.

TO LET

With nice family suitable rooms for married Gentlemen or young men; good accommodation.
Fabricas, Tijuca and Nuda da Tijuca tram cars pass the street.

11 A, Rua dos Araújo

MARVELLOUS DISCOVERY.

ALL THE INHABITANTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF BRAZIL AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES CAN NOW VERY EASILY OBTAIN IT.

To all places where a postal-agency exists, the salutary NECTANDRA AMARA PILLS, which contain the exact doses of Nectandra, well packed in small and resistant tin boxes, can be forwarded with the greatest dispatch and thus serve instead of Wine, Elixir, or Tincture of Nectandra Amara, the Paulista remedy, as the latter, on account of being liquid, can not be sent by mail. The effect produced by the Nectandra Amara pills is exactly the same.

Here are some of the innumerable testimonials with regard to this wonderful medicine:

From a mother.

Mr. Joaquim Bueno de Miranda.—Having been very ill, suffering from a dyspeptic complaint, I came very near dying and leaving my five children as orphans; my good luck, however, would that I read one of your Nectandra Amara pills advertisements in the journal *O País*; I bought some and the result was very prompt; after a few days I was completely re-established. I write you this letter purposely, so that you can make any use of it you desire. Yours gratefully ANNA EMILIA DE SOUZA MACHADO. Rio de Janeiro, 12th June 1894.

From a father.

The undersigned certifies herewith that his daughter suffered for a long time from an intestinal complaint, and after having been treated by very capable physicians without result, was completely re-established by the use of the Nectandra Amara pills. Rio de Janeiro, 18th September 1894. ANTONIO A. C. BARRADAS, Doctor in Sciences.

From a sufferer.

I, the undersigned, declare herewith, that having suffered a long time from dysentery, and having used your Nectandra Amara pills by the advice of a good friend, find myself happily re-established; one single box was sufficient to effect my cure. 241, Rua do Hospício, Rio de Janeiro, 22nd April 1894. J. DO PAZO.

From a doctor.

I certify herewith that I have frequently employed in my practice the Pills, Elixir and Tincture of Nectandra Amara with admirable results in cases of diarrhoea, dysentery and inflammation of the bowels. Which I affirm and swear upon the faith of my professional reputation. Capivary, 14th March 1894. Dr. JOSÉ VIEIRA DA COSTA VALENTE.

A business man from the interior

writes us as follows: State of Minas Gerais, S. João Baptista da Terra Branca, 15th May 1891. Having obtained a very good result by the use of the box of Sr. Antero Leivas' Nectandra Amara pills, which you sent me by mail, I now enclose herewith \$500 and beg you will forward to my address two more boxes of your precious medicine for the cure of dyspeptic complaints. With many regards, yours, etc., ANTONIO TIROPHILO DOS REIS.

From a planter of the interior.

S. José do Bom Jardim, 8th February 1894.

Sr. Joaquim Bueno de Miranda.—Enclosed find the sum of \$500 for which please send me by registered mail two more boxes of Nectandra Amara pills; the result obtained by our patient with the last box received has been highly satisfactory. Yours etc., MANOEL TEIXEIRA DE PAIVA ARAUJO.

THE ABOVE transcribed letters and testimonials show the great efficacy of the Nectandra Amara pills in cases of complaints of the stomach or disarrangement of the bowels and the great facility to obtain them wherever a postal agency exists. It is a remedy with which every family, father, or chief of establishment in distant parts of the country, where no prompt medical assistance can be obtained, should be provided, because this remedy is just for those complaints which occur most frequently, and from which, when neglected, ensue very often fatal consequences.

N. B.—In cases of impoverishment of the blood, weakness in the legs, swollen feet on getting up, convalescence after serious illness, the pills should be ground and diluted in a small glass of superior Port wine, and taken on rising from bed and at the meals.

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All persons, who have no correspondents here and desire to provide themselves with these most useful pills, should write direct to the proprietor who will remit them by registered mail to any part of Brazil or foreign country, by enclosing with the order the amount of Rs. 2\$300 for one box, 12\$600 for 6 boxes and 20\$800 for one dozen boxes; the fractions represent the amount paid to the Post Office for registering.

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Under contracts with the British and Brazilian
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TABLE OF DEPARTURES,
1895

Date	Steamer	Destination
1895		
May 7	Nile	Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Ruhla, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.
.. 26	Magdalena	Moscow and Buenos Ayres.

This Company will have steamers from and to England
three times per month.
Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be
taken out at the Agency.

For freight, passages and other information apply to
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**LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER
PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.**

LAMPORT & HOLT LINE
PASSENGER SERVICE FOR NEW YORK
The Steamer

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(Fitted with electric light throughout)
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BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO

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about the 15th May

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The voyage is much quicker than by way of England, and
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Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 8th
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Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different lines

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Rio—Antwerp, Bremen	500 Marks.	140/000
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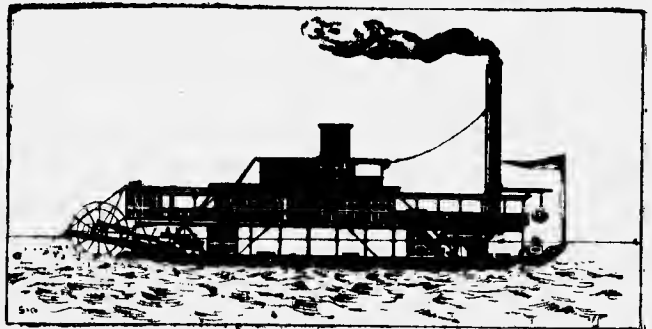
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Vessels on this system are constructed when required, to draw as little as 6 inches.
Messrs. YARROW lately built the sternwheelers "Mosquito" and "Herald" for the British Government, for service
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They were constructed in floatable sections (capable of shipment), which were simply bolted together, avoiding thereby
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For full particulars apply to—
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A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Gory's Merthyr"
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for the disarrangement of the bowels.

An English house, largely interested in the coffee trade
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Would give preference to one who could take a small financial
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